

6.9 Northern Pine-(Hardwood) Forests

Pinus banksiana - *Populus tremuloides* / *Diervilla lonicera* Forest (Jack Pine - Aspen / Bush Honeysuckle Forest)

COMMON NAME	Jack Pine - Trembling Aspen / Bush-honeysuckle Forest
SYNONYM	Jack Pine - Aspen / Bush Honeysuckle Forest
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS	Forest (I)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS	Mixed evergreen-deciduous forest (I.C)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP	Mixed needle-leaved evergreen - cold-deciduous forest (I.C.3)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP	Natural/Semi-natural (I.C.3.N)
FORMATION	Mixed needle-leaved evergreen - cold-deciduous forest (I.C.3.N.a)
ALLIANCE	PINUS BANKSIANA - POPULUS TREMULOIDES FOREST ALLIANCE

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 3

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM TERRESTRIAL

RANGE

Voyageurs National Park

Type was not described at Voyageurs, as many examples are actually mosaics of Jack Pine/Balsam Fir Forest (CEGL002437) and Aspen-Birch/Boreal Conifer Forest (CEGL002466). Both of those types are widespread throughout the park.

Globally

This community is found in northern Minnesota, northwestern Ontario, and Manitoba. It may be more widespread in Canada's boreal region.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Voyageurs National Park

Globally

This community is found on generally level sandy outwash plains or moderately sloping moraines (Sims *et al.* 1989, MN NHP 1993). The soils are fresh to dry, deep, sandy loams, loams, and fine sands (Sims *et al.* 1989). In Manitoba, the soils tend to be somewhat more moist and fine (Zoladeski *et al.* 1995).

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Voyageurs National Park

Stratum

Species

Globally

Stratum

Species

Tree canopy

Pinus banksiana, *Populus tremuloides*

Tall shrub

Corylus cornuta

Forb

Aralia nudicaulis, *Aster macrophyllus*, *Clintonia borealis*

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Voyageurs National Park

Globally

Pinus banksiana, *Populus tremuloides*, *Corylus cornuta*

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

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This type was not described at Voyageurs National Park. See the global description for some characteristics of the type.

Globally

The canopy layer is a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, with the conifers tending to be more abundant in the

USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program
Voyageurs National Park

north (Sims *et al.* 1989, Zoladeski *et al.* 1995). The canopy is typically dominated by *Pinus banksiana* and *Populus tremuloides* with lesser amounts of *Abies balsamea*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Picea glauca*, and *Picea mariana*. Tree density and crown spacing may be moderately dense to dense, but sufficient light penetrates to permit the growth of a vigorous shrub layer. Most shrubs are less than 1 meter tall. The most common among these are *Corylus cornuta*, *Diervilla lonicera*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Rosa acicularis*, *Rubus pubescens*, and *Vaccinium* spp. The herbaceous layer is also typically quite rich with species such as *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Aster macrophyllus*, *Cornus canadensis*, *Clintonia borealis*, *Streptopus roseus*, *Trientalis borealis*, and *Viola* spp.

CONSERVATION RANK G4G5.

DATABASE CODE Cegl002518

COMMENTS

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Type was not described at Voyageurs, as many examples are actually mosaics of Jack Pine/Balsam Fir Forest (CEGL002437) and Aspen-Birch/Boreal Conifer Forest (CEGL002466).

REFERENCES

- Minnesota Natural Heritage Program. 1993. Minnesota's native vegetation: A key to natural communities. Ver. 1.5. Minn. Dep. Nat. Resour., Nat. Heritage Prog. St. Paul, Minn. 110 p.
- Sims, R. A., W. D. Towill, K. A. Baldwin, and G. M. Wickware. 1989. Field guide to the forest ecosystem classification for northwestern Ontario. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Zoladeski, C. A., G. M. Wickware, R. J. Delorme, R. A. Sims, and I. G. W. Corns. 1995. Forest ecosystem classification for Manitoba: field guide. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Northwest Region, Northern Forestry Center, Edmonton, Alberta. Special Report 2.